

Peloponnesian War

(431-421 BC)

Per. 7 by Jaynie Parmenter & Victoria Carl

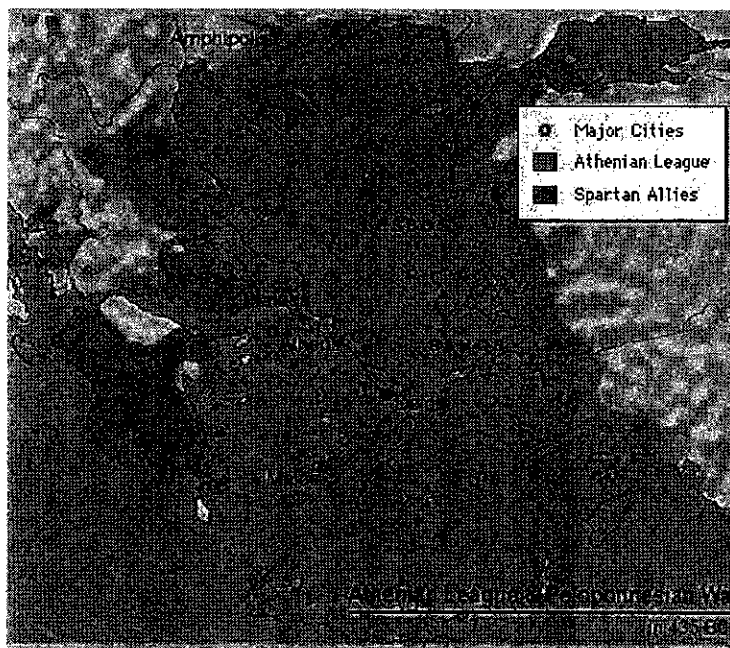
Causes of the War

- **Athens** was building up the **Delian League** (early Mafia system of protection using its trireme navy)
- **Athens** began to **encroach** (trespass) upon the colonies of Corinth and other city-states of the Peloponnesians
- **Corinth** goes to Sparta and asked for help to stop the expansion of the Athenian Empire

The Sides:

- **Athenian Empire** (aka: Delian League) - made up of 172 states. Strengths were: Strong Navy
- **Peloponnesian League** (aka: Spartan Alliance) - Consisted of Sparta, Corinth, Elis, and eventually gained all states **except Argos and Achaea**. Strengths: **Strong military, had wealth, and hoplites** (heavily armed soldier)

Map of: Battle Grounds



Pericles-The leader of Athens. Died in 429 B.C.

During the War

(*War started in Epidamnus)

*A wall was located between Athens and Piraeus (a peninsula)

Athens planned to stay behind it.

*Athens stayed behind the wall because they were expecting to receive supplies from their colonies and navy.

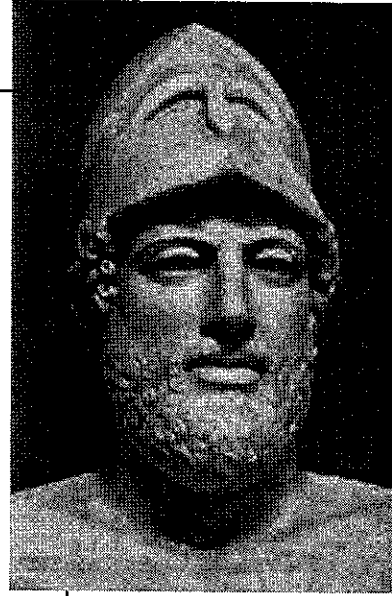
*Sparta surrounded Athens with their allies - burned down the Athenian olive trees

*During the second year of the war a **plague broke out** killing over $\frac{1}{3}$ of Athens

*In 429 B.C. **Pericles** (leader of Athens) died of the plague

*After Pericles died the people began to listen to **Demagogues** who were bad leaders but appeared otherwise

***Sparta defeated Athens** by building a **siege** (or blockade) around Athens walls so they weren't able to leave and get supplies. Causing a **plague** in the close Athenian quarters killing 1 out of 4 people



Major Events:

-429 B.C pericles died of plague

-plague broke out and killed thousands

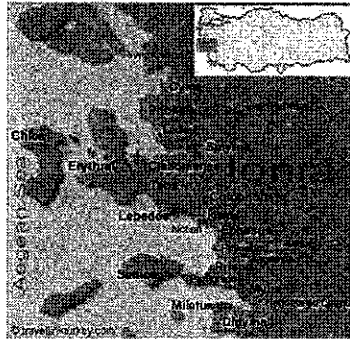


The Persian War

Period 3 by Olivia R, Sarah A, and Vinny R.

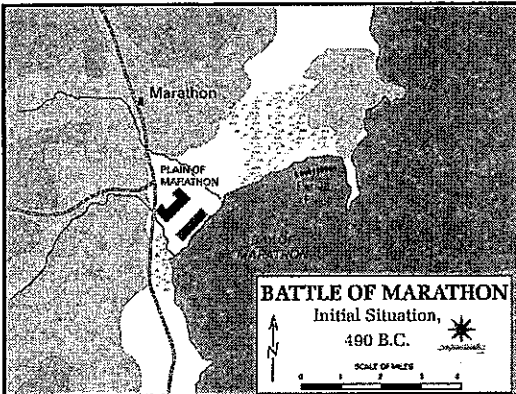
Causes:

- **Persia** was a big empire near **Greece** that captured a Greek colony, **Ionia** (located in modern day Turkey), in 547 B.C.
- The Ionians didn't like being under Persian control, so they planned a revolt and asked for help from the Greeks (**Athenians**)
- The Ionians didn't like the tyrants & Greece wanted to improve trade.
- The revolt failed - but the Persian ruler **Darius** (ruled from 550-486 B.C.) vowed revenge on Greece for their part in the revolt, the main cause for the war.



Battle of Marathon

- **Marathon** is a small town on the coast of mainland Greece
- When the Persians were invading Greece, in order to reach larger cities like **Sparta** and **Athens**, they had to first go through Marathon
- **Athenians** intercepted them by land
- The Persians were coming by land and sea, and then the battle started
- The Greeks were armed with **spears and archers** held back the Persians and blocked them from making any further down mainland Greece, the battle lasted for **5 days** with a **Greek victory** (the first of the war)
- A myth that a runner ran all the way down to **Sparta** to warn them of the Persians. This is how we got the name "marathon" for long races today.

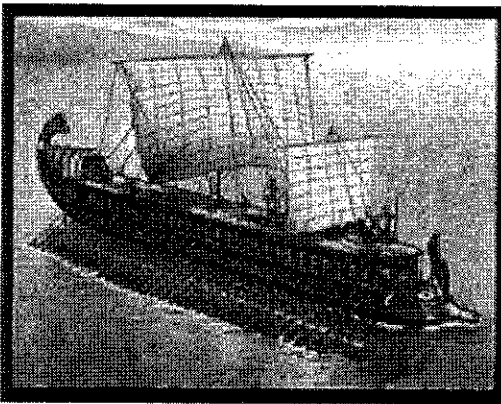


map of Marathon and depiction of war

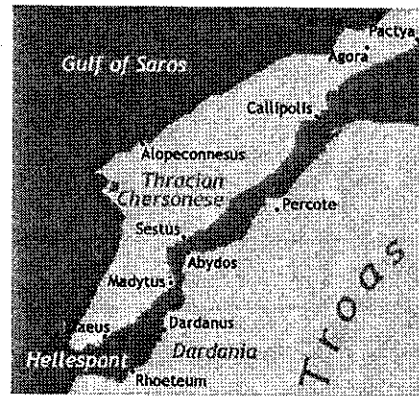


Battle of Salamis:

- Happened on **September 28**
- It was a naval battle between **Greek city states** and the **Persian army**, battled with both of their fleets of ships and **Triremes** (the common boats of the Greek time period.)
- The **Greeks** won
- As a result the Persians were pushed back to **Hellespont**
- The Greeks victory was a big turning point in the war



<--- a Trireme



Aftermath:

- Athens won, and took over leadership of Greece
- Formed **defensive alliance** for Greece called **Delian League**

Delian League:

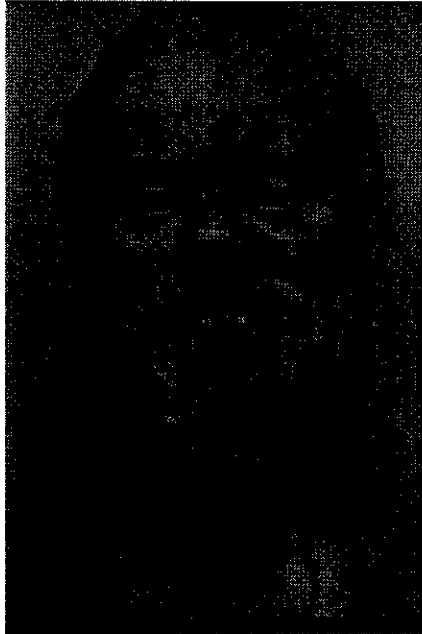
- A defensive alliance formed in Greece between **city-states**
- Purpose was to be ready for any future war (with Persia)
- Collected funds, trained soldiers, and built an army
- Athens basically ran the alliance, they took leadership.
- the League would later lead to future conflicts within Greece.
- after the war, Athens thrived under Pericles and began to expand

Greek Philosophy

Period 1 by Dylan Goodsight, Max Kent, and Ronny Hoogkamp

Classical Greek Philosophy-

Socrates- Credited as the founder of Western philosophy. He was born in 470 BC in Athens, Greece.



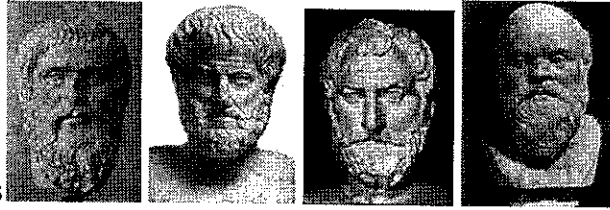
Plato: "One of the penalties for refusing to participate in politics is that you end up being governed by your inferiors."

Aristotle: "The most perfect political community is one in which the middle class is in control, and outnumbers both of the other classes."

Thales: "Nothing is more active than thought, for it travels over the universe, and nothing is stronger than necessity for all must submit to it."

Socrates: "By all means, marry. If you get a good wife, you'll become happy; if you get a bad one, you'll become a philosopher."

Important Greek Philosophers



- Plato- One of the most famous philosophers of all time. He was a mathematician, a student of Socrates, a writer of philosophical dialogues, and the founder of the Academy in Athens, Greece. Son of Perictione and Ariston of Athens. He sought answers to how to live a good life; what was an ideal State and what defines a just individual.
- Aristotle- Was one of the most important Western philosophers, a student of Plato and teacher of Alexander the Great. Father died when Aristotle was a kid. Lived with guardian. Father of Nicomachus and Pythias. He studies sciences including geology, marine biology and earth science. He is known for deductive reasoning and a moral code of conduct.
- Thales- Was a Greek Pre-Socratic philosopher from the Ionian city of Miletus. Credited as first philosopher in Greek tradition. Son of Examyas and Cleobuline. He questioned the origin of matter. Founder of the school of natural philosophy, he suggested answers for how the Earth was supported (it floated on water); how it was shaped (it was a sphere); and what caused earthquakes (rough seas).
- Socrates- Soldier during the Peloponnesian War and a stonemason after, was renowned as a philosopher and educator. One of the first founders of Western philosophy. Husband of Xanthippe. Father of Menexenus, Lamprocles, and Sophroniscus. Although he never recorded anything in writing, his students wrote what they learned from Socrates and that's how we know about him. His work focused on understanding his life and the lives of others.

Stoics and Epicureans

Stoicism is a school of hellenistic philosophy founded in Athens by Zeno of Citium at early 3rd century B.C.E. Stoics taught that destructive emotion was result from poor judgement and that person of intellectual judgement or Sage won't have these emotions. This became a law to live by for some people.

Epicureanism is a system of philosophy based on the teachings of Epicurus. Founded around 307 B.C.E. A combination of pleasure, freedom from fear, and absence of pain are ways to have pleasure in life.

Greek Sculpture

By Sara Gannon and Veda Hensel Period 2

Archaic Style and Early Influence of Egyptians

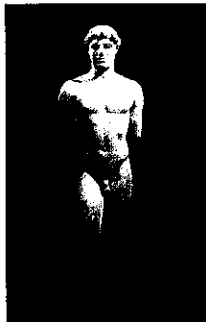
- Inspiration came from the Egyptians and Mesopotamia-- they share the frontal and solidity stance characteristic.
- In the Archaic style of Greek sculpture, figures, both male and female, wore the the **Archaic smile**, it gave them a more common human characteristic.
- The two important human figures in the Archaic period were **Kleobis and Biton**
- The human figures had elongated limbs and a triangular torso.



Archaic Sculpture:
Kleobis and Biton



Egyptian Sculpture



Kritios Youth

(Archaic)



Statue of a Kouros

(Archaic)



Peplos Kore

(Archaic)

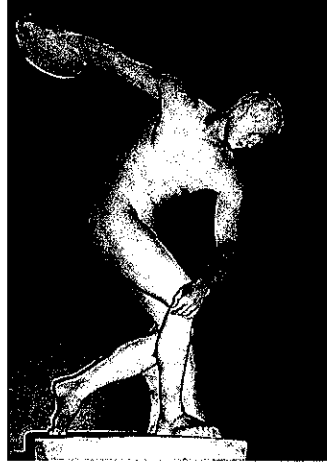


Athena Parthenos

Classical Sculpture of Pericles' Era

These sculptures show changes in their style and function:

- There was a dramatic increase in the technical skill of sculptors.
- Their poses became more **natural** instead of rigid, stiff, and/or formal postures.
- **Beauty of form** - Almost all people were naked, and posed in certain forms.
- The sculptures depicted real people instead of vague interpretations of myths, or entirely fictional people.
- **Idealism** - people in sculptures were depicted as perfect. For example, men were huge and muscular.
- Artistic credit - sculptors began to be recognized
- **Discubolus** (next page) was a famous statue of a discus thrower; a pentathlete in the Panhellenic Games



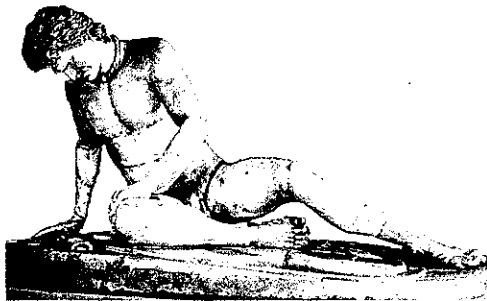
Discubolus (Classical)



Venus Callipyge (Hellenistic)

Hellenistic Sculpture - 4th Century BCE

- Depicted **real people**, and often **portrayed painful moments**
- Increased **naturalism** - portraying real (not mythological or fictional) people in real life scenarios.
- **Realistic** figures of men and women of all ages were produced. Common people, women, children, animals, and domestic scenes became acceptable subjects for sculpture.
- Sculptors no longer felt obliged to depict people as ideals of beauty or physical perfection.
- Hellenistic art shows the **reality of life**: pain and wrinkles (as seen in the market women below)
- A mixture of Greek and Persian art
- Wealthy people bought statues for their homes or gardens



Dying Gaul (Hellenistic)



Laocoon (Hellenistic)



Statue of An Old Market Women (Hellenistic)

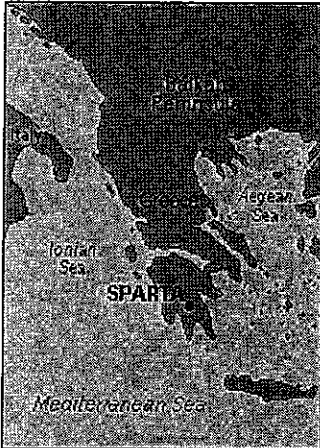
This statue depicts pain and suffering by her wrinkles, clothes, and hunched position.

Sparta

By Nicole Dabiere and Katie Hewitt, Period 1

Location

- Situated on the banks of the Eurotas River in Laconia, in South Eastern Peloponnese which is in the southern part of Greece



Spartan Education

- Was given **military** pre-eminence
- Spartans were highly self disciplined
- Males spent their childhood learning military discipline and lived in barracks
- They enrolled in the army for regular military service at age 20
- They continued to live in military barracks until age 30
- Women lived at home
- Spartan women had greater power in the household and greater freedom of movement than was common elsewhere in Greece
- Women were expected to stay in fit to bear and raise healthy children

Helots, How They Influenced Development of Sparta

- Helots meant "capture"
- Helots were the largest class of inhabitants
- Were originally free Greeks from areas of Messenia and Lakonia
- Spartans defeated them in battle and subsequently **ENSLAVED them to use on their farms**
- They were constantly revolting so they had to become a **MILITARY STATE**

Political Organization

- A group of 5 men (ephors) were elected every year and were responsible for education of youth and conduct of the citizens
- There was a council of elders composed of 2 kings and 28 citizens over age 60
- They decided on the issues that would be presented to the assembly of male citizens
- They would only vote on issues

Military Engagements

- Spartans were involved in two wars, Persian and the Peloponnesian Wars.

Political Organization

-Their government included Monarchical, Oligarchic, and Democratic

Monarchical: Had 2 kings, and hereditary monarchs. One from each of the Agiad and Eurypontid families. They also had priestly obligations and the power to make war.

Oligarchic: The kings were automatic members of the Gerousia, the council of 28 elders picked for life plus the 2 kings. There were five ephors chosen annually by popular election, and they had the main power

Democratic: The final component was the assembly, made up of Spartiates, (full Spartan citizens) over 18

Art, Literature, and Economy

-Sparta had no literature or art because they only focused on military and didn't want their citizens working on that

-citizens were debarred from law from trade or manufacture which consequently rested in hands of the Perioikoi

-their economy depended on conquering other people because most of Sparta's men spent their lives as warriors

-used slaves to produce goods

~~**Helots:** were people living in its neighboring regions became sparta's slaves~~

Perioikoi: sparta's non-citizens (free men that would serve in the military when needed, and made pottery, shoes, red cloaks, knives, and spears for soldiers)

-did not have money coins, instead used iron bars as money because it was not as difficult to steal

Role in Military Conflicts

-famous for its military prowess

- The professional and well-trained Spartan hoplites with their distinctive red cloaks, long hair, and lambda-emblazoned shields were probably the best and most feared fighters in Greece

- fighting with distinction at such key battles as Thermopylae and Plataea in the early 5th century BCE

-The city was also in constant rivalry with the other major Greek cities of Athens and Corinth

-became involved in two protracted and hugely damaging conflicts, the Peloponnesian Wars of the mid- to late 5th century BCE and the Corinthian Wars of in the early 4th century BCE.

